

NEW GOODS.

Our stock of Dry Goods, Millinery and Notions for spring and summer is now very full and complete. The purchases were made by Mr. Ayres in person, who remains in New York the entire season and buys only when the goods are the right kind and quality, and the prices are the lowest that can be obtained. To farmers and mechanics we can offer the best goods at the market at prices as low as any house in the west, and that very few houses can duplicate. Come and see for yourself.

L. S. AYRES & CO.,
Trade Palace.

Indianapolis.

CENTRAL LINIMENTS

Alloy pains, sublimed swellings, heat burns, and all rheumatism, sprains, and any flesh bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use. The Yellow Wrapper for animals. Price 50 cents; large bottles, \$1.

Children cry for Castoria. Pleasant to take—a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels.

DRY GOODS

FOR THE MILLION.

Spring and Summer stock must be closed out. We shall make prices that will insure a rapid sale. We are in earnest about this matter, and invite everybody to examine our stock and prices before making purchases.

65 EAST WASHINGTON ST.

Adams & Hatch

P. S. Our stock of Linen Suits and Ladies' Underwear especially cheap and attractive.

FINANCE AND BUSINESS.

GENERAL MARKET REVIEW.

MONEY NOTES.

The Chicago Tribune thus comments: The President's letter on the currency came too late in the week to affect trade one way or the other. Except that some questioned the propriety of expressions of opinion in this way from the chief executive, the main features of the President's plan, as we stated yesterday, have the approval of our best bankers. One or two of the most conservative doubt whether a year's notice of the proposed report of the currency commission is sufficient. Twelve months pass rapidly, and it is the measure of all contracts and the basis of all value was to be changed so soon, it was argued that great confusion and alarm must result. While the force of this cannot be denied, it must be remembered that there are serious daily losses to public and private interests, from the maintenance of a dishonest and compulsory standard. To endure this for a year is much. It is at best a choice of evils, and the wisest choice will be of the least. There was not a year's notice given when the legal tender was first issued. The Cincinnati Gazette takes this view: The chief topic of discussion in financial circles on Saturday was the views of the President on the monetary situation, and what should be the course of legislation. The views expressed were conflicting, and even those who agreed on the main points, differed on the details. The main view, however, was that the President's plan was a step in the right direction, and that the country would be better off if the currency question is left to work out its natural results without the forcing powers of the president on one hand, or the extreme measures of the inflationists on the other.

RAILROAD ECONOMY.

The World money article, June 5, has the following interesting information in regard to the Lake Shore and Michigan railroad: The following are the official figures showing the earnings and expenses of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad for January 1 to April 30, for this year and for 1873:

Earnings.	Expenses.	Net earnings.
1873.....\$7,000,000	\$4,500,000	\$2,500,000
1874.....\$7,500,000	\$4,800,000	\$2,700,000

This result of the first four months of 1874 is very satisfactory. The gross earnings fell off 11.35 per cent., but the expenses were reduced 17.97 per cent., owing to cheaper prices for supplies, reduced wages, and particularly to more judicious management of train service; and the net earnings are in consequence larger than last year by \$250,000, an increase of 1.54 per cent. Considering that westward bound freight must have been much lighter, and the eastward tonnage have paid lower rates with good fortune when it passed under the present control; and there is good reason to expect still better results from the remaining eight months of the year, which will cover the moving of the crops and the revived trade of the autumn. The figures here published will inspire confidence in the prospects of our railroad generally, and should encourage holders of railroad securities to stand firm against the attacks of people who continue, with or without sincerity, to predict decay and ruin.

CAUTION IN CROP REPORTS.

The New York Bulletin has this pertinent editorial: We have now reached a season of the year when it would be well to receive crop reports with some degree of circumspection. Nothing is easier than to be led astray as to general results by giving too much prominence to statements from particular localities. We have a striking exemplification of this, for the moment, in the loose newspaper reports that are coming to us from the Red River (Louisiana) country. According to the Shreveport Times, cotton and corn in all that region will be all but a total failure, and stories are told of this or that "old planter" who has given it as his opinion that "after thirty years' experience, prospects

were never known to be so poor." The mischievous statement of this kind are often circulated up a distance and given as condition of the crops throughout an entire state. These one-sided views can only mislead. We do not question the veracity of the old planters, nor of the Shreveport paper; but it is only a few days since that the entire season and boys only when the goods are the right kind and quality, and the prices are the lowest that can be obtained. To farmers and mechanics we can offer the best goods at the market at prices as low as any house in the west, and that very few houses can duplicate. Come and see for yourself.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, on the lakes and New York canals, May 30, 1874:

In store at	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
New York.....	426,617	125,422	359,615
Albany.....	14,000	20,000	40,000
Buffalo.....	2,000	10,000	20,000
Chicago.....	1,100,756	1,711,200	301,567
Indianapolis.....	943,335	87,141	76,067
Duluth.....	343,555	237,063	33,580
Toledo.....	175,499	61,652	30,720
St. Louis.....	100,000	100,000	100,000
St. Paul.....	100,000	100,000	100,000
Omaha.....	100,000	100,000	100,000
Portland.....	100,000	100,000	100,000
San Francisco.....	100,000	100,000	100,000

Estimated.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says: The committee of the Produce Exchange, who came over to speak to the President and secretary of state in advocacy of the resolutions of the Exchange favoring reciprocity with Canada were quite fortunate in seeing both those officials, and finding them in excellent humor. It is evident from assurances received, that the treaty is almost agreed upon now by the President and secretary of state, and that the Senate will receive it within one week. The President is unqualifiedly in favor of it. His belief is that the lumber should be included in it, and will approve a treaty that admits of more liberal dealings on both sides than that of 1854. Mr. Fish, who has not yet cleared whether woolen manufacturers should be included as well as raw wool, or whether machinery should be put in the list of manufactures. He has stricken out the proposition to put in vessels of the two countries on the same footing in the coasting trade, believing that the interests of the United States are adverse to it. He also struck out the proposition of Canada to admit inventors of either country to mutual rights in patents, because Canada gives a patent to an inventor without regard to the fact that the article is patented in another country. The number of articles to be admitted to the list of manufactures, and the products of the farm, forest, mine and water, are materially increased in number, and some manufactures are to be thrown in. Among those suggested by the Canadians are a defined set of agricultural implements, tractors of bark for tanning purposes, bath tubs for bathing purposes, and such as hay, lime, malt, manufactures of iron and steel, manufactures of iron or steel and wood jointly, manufactures of wood, material and other oils, plaster, raw or calcined, salt, straw, stone, marble or granite, partly or wholly cut or wrought. Since there has been a probability of the adoption of this treaty by the administration, strong opposition has arisen among the protectionists and opponents of the old treaty. Judge Kelley seems determined to make a raid on the administration about it, and has a guarded and adroitly worded resolution ready to spring.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS.

The Journal of Commerce, June 6th, says: The market has exhibited but little animation, either in the package or price goods department. The demand for even the most staple productions from first hands has been almost entirely restricted to small lots required for the limited wants of current trade. The jobbers have been making moderate distributions to the trade prior, although the traffic in this connection has been characterized by the usual quiet of the season. There seems to be an indisposition on the part of manufacturers to press sales of cotton fabrics even at present prices, and buyers appear to be determined to leave the surplus stock in the hands of producers until the time of preparation for the approaching autumn trade. The indications are generally considered by the most experienced dealers as favorable to the maintenance of present values of most descriptions of cotton and woolen productions, and also as encouraging the expectation of an advance in rates for future business. The uniform caution exercised by purchasers in their selections of merchandise during the spring trade gives promise of an active market for the fall months upon a substantial basis. The stock of both cotton and woolen fabrics of leading makes has been held at steady prices, although the aggregate sales of each have been comparatively small.

REVIEW OF THE HOME MARKETS.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 8.

The market for the past week has seen very little fluctuation. Dealers in staple merchandise have enjoyed a run of trade entirely satisfactory, sales being freer than collections. The latter are a little harder to make. The fine crop prospects have unlocked the granaries of the country and the market is really glutted with both wheat and corn. Prices are easy in consequence, and buyers are independent. It is a good omen for the general interest that building materials are low, and lumber and brick are being sold at prices which will encourage the building of residences. The market for groceries has been steady, with a fair trade demand. The sugar market is a fair trade demand, and the demand is native and increasing as the season advances. Coffee are without essential features other than a fair trade demand, and lower figures than were ruling a week since. The decline has received a temporary check by a more active Eastern market, but no safe predictions as to the future can be made. Groceries are given for the buying prices of grain and produce, and the selling prices for flour and other merchandise.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour—Is steady and unchanged in price. Family brands—No. 1, 70¢; No. 2, 65¢; No. 3, 60¢; No. 4, 55¢; No. 5, 50¢; No. 6, 45¢; No. 7, 40¢; No. 8, 35¢; No. 9, 30¢; No. 10, 25¢; No. 11, 20¢; No. 12, 15¢; No. 13, 10¢; No. 14, 5¢; No. 15, 0¢.

Wheat—Is steady and unchanged in price. No. 1, 1.10; No. 2, 1.05; No. 3, 1.00; No. 4, 0.95; No. 5, 0.90; No. 6, 0.85; No. 7, 0.80; No. 8, 0.75; No. 9, 0.70; No. 10, 0.65; No. 11, 0.60; No. 12, 0.55; No. 13, 0.50; No. 14, 0.45; No. 15, 0.40; No. 16, 0.35; No. 17, 0.30; No. 18, 0.25; No. 19, 0.20; No. 20, 0.15; No. 21, 0.10; No. 22, 0.05; No. 23, 0.00.

Corn—Is steady and unchanged in price. No. 1, 0.40; No. 2, 0.35; No. 3, 0.30; No. 4, 0.25; No. 5, 0.20; No. 6, 0.15; No. 7, 0.10; No. 8, 0.05; No. 9, 0.00.

Oats—Is steady and unchanged in price. No. 1, 0.20; No. 2, 0.15; No. 3, 0.10; No. 4, 0.05; No. 5, 0.00.

Rye—Is steady and unchanged in price. No. 1, 0.15; No. 2, 0.10; No. 3, 0.05; No. 4, 0.00.

Barley—Is steady and unchanged in price. No. 1, 0.10; No. 2, 0.05; No. 3, 0.00.

Malt—Is steady and unchanged in price. No. 1, 0.10; No. 2, 0.05; No. 3, 0.00.

Beer—Is steady and unchanged in price. No. 1, 0.10; No. 2, 0.05; No. 3, 0.00.

THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL, TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1874.

MONEY, STOCKS, ETC.

New York, June 8. Customs receipts, \$291,000. Treasury disbursements, \$114,000. Money easy at 2 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, at \$4 7 1/2 @ 4 7 3/4 for 60 days, and 4 90 @ 4 90 1/2 for sight. Gold ranged from 110 1/2 to 110 3/4, and closed at 110 1/2. Carrying rates at 1 per cent. Loans flat. Clearings, \$7,000,000. State and railroad bonds quiet and firm. Governments firm.

The stock market opened dull, declined 1/2 per cent., but soon became strong, and continued so throughout the day, with an advance in prices ranging from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent., the closing quotations; in most cases, having been the highest made. Business was well distributed, although the greatest activity was in Lake Shore, Western Union, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Wabash, New York Central, Northwestern and St. Paul common. Erie displayed exceptional weakness, having declined from 32 1/2 to 31 1/2 regular, and 31 1/2 seller 30 days, these having been the closing quotations. This decline was in sympathy with weakness at London, where the price was reported as low as 29 1/2. There were many rumors afloat in regard to that company, the most important one being that McHenry had arrived at London to-day, and was about to make a new deal for the coming election.

The sales to-day comprise 130,000 shares, of which 25,000 were Western Union, 17,000 Pacific Mail, 7,000 New York Central, 10,000 Erie, 20,000 Lake Shore, 15,000 Union Pacific, 8,000 Wabash and 5,000 Northwestern.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Tue.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
U. S. 6's 78.	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
U. S. 6's 82.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
U. S. 6's 84.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
U. S. 6's 86.	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
U. S. 6's 88.	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
U. S. 6's 90.	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
U. S. 6's 92.	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
U. S. 6's 94.	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
U. S. 6's 96.	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
U. S. 6's 98.	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
U. S. 6's 100.	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2

U. S. 6's 78. 121 1/2; 82. 115 1/2; 84. 117 1/2; 86. 118 1/2; 88. 119 1/2; 90. 120 1/2; 92. 121 1/2; 94. 122 1/2; 96. 123 1/2; 98. 124 1/2; 100. 125 1/2.

U. S. 6's 78. 121 1/2; 82. 115 1/2; 84. 117 1/2; 86. 118 1/2; 88. 119 1/2; 90. 120 1/2; 92. 121 1/2; 94. 122 1/2; 96. 123 1/2; 98. 124 1/2; 100. 125 1/2.

U. S. 6's 78. 121 1/2; 82. 115 1/2; 84. 117 1/2; 86. 118 1/2; 88. 119 1/2; 90. 120 1/2; 92. 121 1/2; 94. 122 1/2; 96. 123 1/2; 98. 124 1/2; 100. 125 1/2.

U. S. 6's 78. 121 1/2; 82. 115 1/2; 84. 117 1/2; 86. 118 1/2; 88. 119 1/2; 90. 120 1/2; 92. 121 1/2; 94. 122 1/2; 96. 123 1/2; 98. 124 1/2; 100. 125 1/2.

U. S. 6's 78. 121 1/2; 82. 115 1/2; 84. 117 1/2; 86. 118 1/2; 88. 119 1/2; 90. 120 1/2; 92. 121 1/2; 94. 122 1/2; 96. 123 1/2; 98. 124 1/2; 100. 125 1/2.

U. S. 6's 78. 121 1/2; 82. 115 1/2; 84. 117 1/2; 86. 118 1/2; 88. 119 1/2; 90. 120 1/2; 92. 121 1/2; 94. 122 1/2; 96. 123 1/2; 98. 124 1/2; 100. 125 1/2.

U. S. 6's 78. 121 1/2; 82. 115 1/2; 84. 117 1/2; 86. 118 1/2; 88. 119 1/2; 90. 120 1/2; 92. 121 1/2; 94. 122 1/2; 96. 123 1/2; 98. 124 1/2; 100. 125 1/2.

U. S. 6's 78. 121 1/2; 82. 115 1/2; 84. 117 1/2; 86. 118 1/2; 88. 119 1/2; 90. 120 1/2; 92. 121 1/2; 94. 122 1/2; 96. 123 1/2; 98. 124 1/2; 100. 125 1/2.

U. S. 6's 78. 121 1/2; 82. 115 1/2; 84. 117 1/2; 86. 118 1/2; 88. 119 1/2; 90. 120 1/2; 92. 121 1/2; 94. 122 1/2; 96. 123 1/2; 98. 124 1/2; 100. 125 1/2.

U. S. 6's 78. 121 1/2; 82. 115 1/2; 84. 117 1/2; 86. 118 1/2; 88. 119 1/2; 90. 120 1/2; 92. 121 1/2; 94. 122 1/2; 96. 123 1/2; 98. 124 1/2; 100. 125 1/2.

U. S. 6's 78. 121 1/2; 82. 115 1/2; 84. 117 1/2; 86. 118 1/2; 88. 119 1/2; 90. 120 1/2; 92. 121 1/2; 94. 122 1/2; 96. 123 1/2; 98. 124 1/2; 100. 125 1/2.

U. S. 6's 78. 121 1/2; 82. 115 1/2; 84. 117 1/2; 86. 118 1/2; 88. 119 1/2; 90. 120 1/2; 92. 121 1/2; 94. 122 1/2; 96. 123 1/2; 98. 124 1/2; 100. 125 1/2.

U. S. 6's 78. 121 1/2; 82. 115 1/2; 84. 117 1/2; 86. 118 1/2; 88. 119 1/2; 90. 120 1/2; 92. 121 1/2; 94. 122 1/2; 96. 123 1/2; 98. 124 1/2; 100. 125 1/2.

U. S. 6's 78. 121 1/2; 82. 115 1/2; 84. 117 1/2; 86. 118 1/2; 88. 119 1/2; 90. 120 1/2; 92. 121 1/2; 94. 122 1/2; 96. 123 1/2; 98. 124 1/2; 100. 125 1/2.

U. S. 6's 78. 121 1/2; 82. 115 1/2; 84. 117 1/2; 86. 118 1/2; 88. 119 1/2; 90. 120 1/2; 92. 121 1/2; 94. 122 1/2; 96. 123 1/2; 98. 124 1/2; 100. 125 1/2.

U. S. 6's 78. 121 1/2; 82. 115 1/2; 84. 117 1/2; 86. 118 1/2; 88. 119 1/2; 90. 120 1/2; 92. 121 1/2; 94. 122 1/2; 96. 123 1/2; 98. 124 1/2; 100. 125 1/2.

U. S. 6's 78. 121 1/2; 82. 115 1/2; 84. 117 1/2; 86. 118 1/2; 88. 119 1/2; 90. 120 1/2; 92. 121 1/2; 94. 122 1/2; 96. 123 1/2; 98. 124 1/2; 100. 125 1/2.

U. S. 6's 78. 121 1/2; 82. 115 1/2; 84. 117 1/2; 86. 118 1/2; 88. 119 1/2; 90. 120 1/2; 92. 121 1/2; 94. 122 1/2; 96. 123 1/2; 98. 124 1/2; 100. 125 1/2.

U. S. 6's 78. 121 1/2; 82. 115 1/2; 84. 117 1/2; 86. 118 1/2; 88. 119 1/2; 90. 120 1/2; 92. 121 1/2; 94. 122 1/2; 96. 123 1/2; 98. 124 1/2; 100. 125 1/2.

U. S. 6's 78. 121 1/2; 82. 115 1/2; 84. 117 1/2; 86. 118 1/2; 88. 119 1/2; 90. 120 1/2; 92. 121 1/2; 94. 122 1/2; 96. 123 1/2; 98. 124 1/2; 100. 125 1/2.

U. S. 6's 78. 121 1/2; 82. 115 1/2; 84. 117 1/2; 86. 118 1/2; 88. 119 1/2; 90. 120 1/2; 92. 121 1/2; 94. 122 1/2; 96. 123 1/2; 98. 124 1/2; 100. 125 1/2.

U. S. 6's 78. 121 1/2; 82. 115 1/2; 84. 117 1/2; 86. 118 1/2; 88. 119 1/2; 90. 120 1/2; 92. 121 1/2; 94. 122 1/2; 96. 123 1/2; 98. 124 1/2; 100. 125 1/2.

U. S. 6's 78. 121 1/2; 82. 115 1/2; 84. 117 1/2; 86. 118 1/2; 88. 119 1/2; 90. 120 1/2; 92. 121 1/2; 94. 122 1/2; 96. 123 1/2; 98. 124 1/2; 100. 125 1/2.

U. S. 6's 78. 121 1/2; 82. 115 1/2; 84. 117 1/2; 86. 118 1/2; 88. 119 1/2; 90. 120 1/2; 92. 121 1/2; 94. 122 1/2; 96. 123 1/2; 98. 124 1/2; 100. 125 1/2.

U. S. 6's 78. 121 1/2; 82. 115 1/2; 84. 117 1/2; 86. 118 1/2; 88. 119 1/2; 90. 120 1/2; 92. 121 1/2; 94. 122 1/2; 96. 123 1/2; 98. 124 1/2; 100. 125 1/2.

U. S. 6's 78. 121 1/2; 82. 115 1/2; 84. 117 1/2; 86. 118 1/2; 88. 119 1/2; 90. 120 1/2; 92. 121 1/2; 94. 122 1/2; 96. 123 1/2; 98. 124 1/2; 100. 125 1/2.

U. S. 6's 78. 121 1/2; 82. 115 1/2; 84. 117 1/2; 86. 118 1/2; 88. 119 1/2; 90. 120 1/2; 92. 121 1/2; 94. 122 1/2; 96. 123 1/2; 98. 124 1/2; 100. 125 1/2.

U. S. 6's 78. 121 1/2; 82. 115 1/2; 84. 117 1/2; 86. 118 1/2; 88. 119 1/2; 90. 120 1/2; 92. 121 1/2; 94. 122 1/2; 96. 123 1/2; 98. 124 1/2; 100. 125 1/2.

U. S. 6's 78. 121 1/2; 82. 115 1/2; 84. 117 1/2; 86. 118 1/2; 88. 119 1/2; 90. 120 1/2; 92. 121 1/2; 94. 122 1/2; 96. 123 1/2; 98. 124 1/2; 100. 125 1/2.

THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL, TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1874.

MONEY, STOCKS, ETC.

New York, June 8. Customs receipts, \$291,000. Treasury disbursements, \$114,000. Money easy at 2 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, at \$4 7 1/2 @ 4 7 3/4 for 60 days, and 4 90 @ 4 90 1/2 for sight. Gold ranged from 110 1/2 to 110 3/4, and closed at 110 1/2. Carrying rates at 1 per cent. Loans flat. Clearings, \$7,000,000. State and railroad bonds quiet and firm. Governments firm.

The